

MOUTRIE'S  
HAVE THEIR  
JUNE  
VICTOR  
RECORDS.



# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1840

June 20, 1923, Temperature 80.

Barometer 29.00

Rainfall 0.01 inch.

Humidity 92

June 20, 1923, Temperature 83.

THE DOLLAR  
To-day's closing rate 2/3 9/16.  
To-day's opening rate 2/4 5/16.



ALVIN ROSS & CO.  
(CHINA) LTD.  
Sole Agents

No. 18,907.

三拜禮

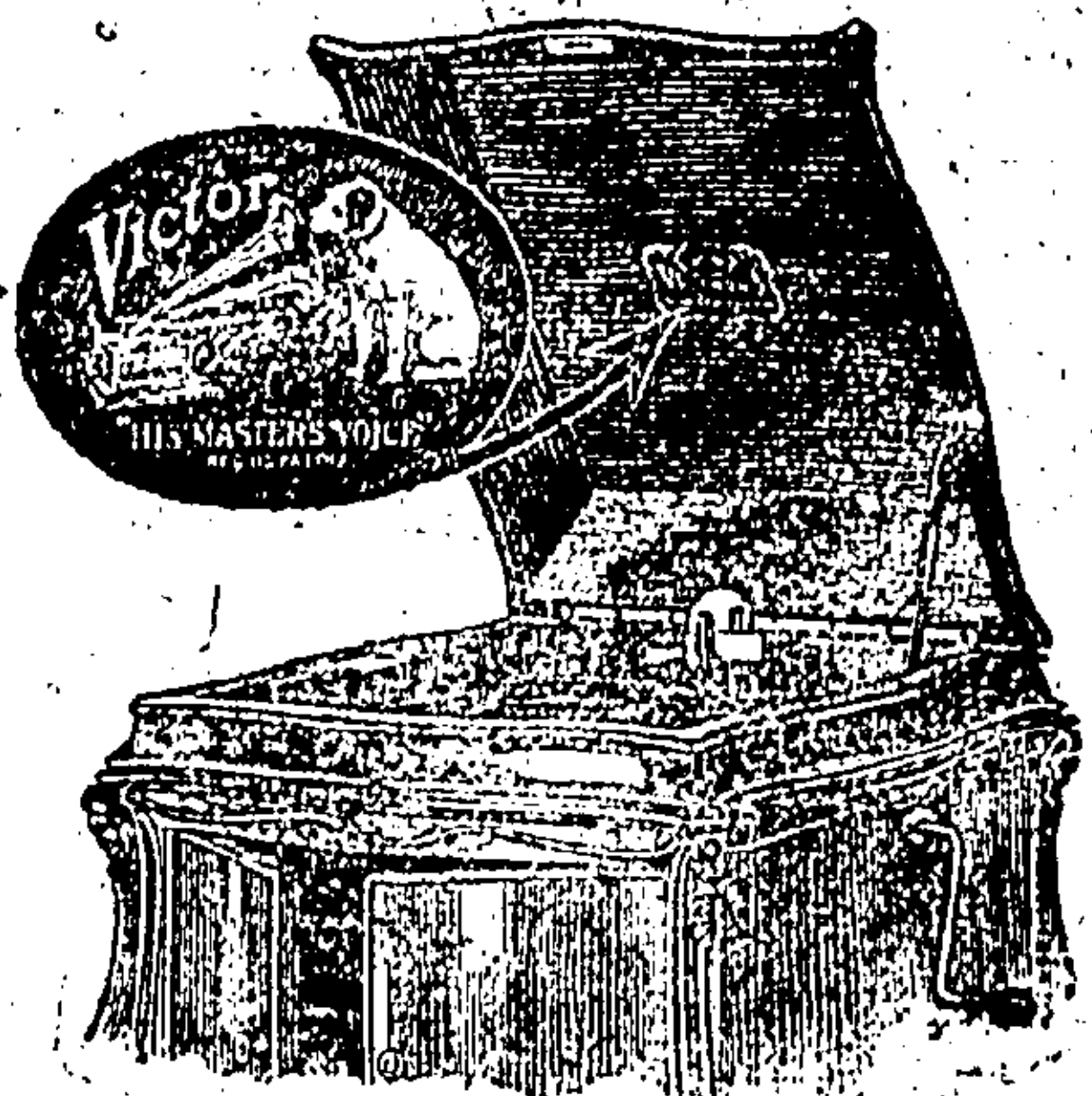
號十二月六年三十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1923.

日七初月五亥癸次歲年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

Look inside the lid!



If it hasn't this trademark,  
it isn't a Victrola

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.  
SOLE AGENTS.



Why Baby cries

Baby cries to let you know that all is not well with him: the poor little fellow has no other way of telling you. Health and happiness go hand in hand in babyhood, and Baby's cries usually mean that his food does not agree with him.

No food suits every baby, but the food that suits most babies is Glaxo. The pure, rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, it is so digestible that Baby assimilates it as easily as mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment that Baby needs—it forms a complete food from birth.



"Builds Bonnie Babies"  
the safest, purest form of milk  
for every milk purpose

Don't buy Baby's Fooder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder.

Prepared by Joseph H. M. & Co., Limited, London & New Zealand.

We are manufacturers of  
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,  
Linen Hats, etc.



Manufactured in  
HONGKONG  
by the

NAM YUET HAT FACTORY

29-30, Sanikwan Road.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS. Tel. Cen. 638.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyer.  
Manufacturers of Woolen Suits, Jerseys, Sweaters &  
all kinds of Underwear.

No. 1-18, Causeway Bay. Telephone Central 1301.  
Manager: YUEN KOWAN.

Some Jewellery!

J. ULLMANN & CO

"HUNGER BLOCKADE."

FRANCE TURNS RUHR SCREW.

RAILWAYS SEIZED.

MAKING PASSIVE RESISTANCE HARDER.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS, June 19.

According to the *Petit Parisien*, the French authorities have prohibited the transport of coke within the Ruhr and have assumed direct control of all railways in the Ruhr.

This means cutting off the iron works and other industries from coke, making the continuance of passive resistance more difficult.

The French and Belgians have hitherto controlled only the peripheral railways, and not the lines connecting the chief towns in the middle of the Ruhr. For instance, the Essen-Dortmund line which is one of the channels of distribution of supplies by trains operated by the Germans.

ESSEN WITHOUT MILK.

BERLIN, June 19.

A semi-official message from Essen describes the foregoing measures as "the beginning of a hunger blockade." It declares that no milk has reached Essen. Provisions are being sent to large towns by means of motor lorries.

[Essen, where Krupp's ordnance and engineering works are situated, has a population of 125,000. Dortmund is a busy town in the colliery district with a population of 215,000.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE BEAT SURREY.

MANY NARROW VICTORIES.

LONDON, June 19.

Lancashire beat Middlesex at Lord's by an innings and 17 runs. For the winners, Makepeace scored 109 in the first and J. Sharp 108 (retired) in the second innings; Parkin took 7 wickets for 68 in the first. Hearno (J.W.) (Middlesex) made 111 in the first innings.

[Reuter states that Sharp, the Lancashire amateur, made his runs in the second innings. If Lancs won by an innings and 17 runs as stated, they would have had only one innings.]

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Derbyshire defeated Leicestershire by 62 runs. Bestwick took 7 wickets for 61 and 6 for 37 for the winners.

Worcestershire, at Stourbridge, lost to Notts by 191 runs. The Nottingham Whysall made 86 in the first innings and Payton 73 in the second.

Yorkshire beat Surrey at Sheffield by 25 runs. Hobbs scored 78 in Surrey's first innings and Kilner (R.) took 6 wickets for 22 in Surrey's second innings.

At Colchester Essex defeated Somerset by 5 wickets. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex) obtained 5 wickets for 60 and 8 for 90.

[Douglas captained the M.C.C. team in the last Australian tour and in the first two Test matches in England in 1921.]

Kent beat Sussex at Tonbridge by 48 runs. At Bristol, Gloucestershire lost to Warwickshire by 2 wickets. For Warwick, Howell (H.) took 5 wickets for 47 and 7 for 95. Dipper (A.G.) made 87 not out in Gloucestershire's second innings.

Hampshire, at Southampton, beat Glamorgan by 10 wickets. For Hants, Mead (C.P.) scored 162 in the first innings.

WIPE IT OUT.

WORLD'S LEPROSY SCOURGE.

COMING CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 19.

According to the *Daily Chronicle*, after the international leprosy congress at Strasbourg in July, a committee of experts and Dominion representatives will take steps to organize a campaign for the control of leprosy in India, Africa and other parts of the Empire.

Sir Leonard Rogers says there are 3,000,000 lepers in the world of whom a million are in China, half a million in Africa and a hundred thousand in India. We had now arrived at a position where with a little push and monetary backing the scourge could be practically wiped out in three decades.

[Lieut.-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, formerly of the Indian Medical Service and now Lecturer of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has made a special study of leprosy.]

FRENCH BUDGET BALANCES.

FIRST SINCE THE WAR.

PARIS, June 19.

In a speech in the Senate M. Lasterie, the Minister of Finance, declared the ordinary budget for the first time since the war had been balanced from the point of taxation but it would still be necessary to borrow to meet the expenses for the reconstruction of the devastated regions.

VATICAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, June 19.

The Senate, debating the Budget, rejected a socialist motion aiming at the withdrawal of the French Embassy at the Vatican.

M. Poincaré declared that the Embassy was greatly to the advantage of France who had never sacrificed any principles therefor.

ETNA'S FURY.

LAVA STREAMS SLOW DOWN.

PATHETIC STORIES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ROME, June 19.

The eruption of Mount Etna continued, but the principal lava stream is advancing more slowly. It has reached within twenty-five yards of Castiglione station.

King Victor has proceeded to the scene. Relief expeditions are arriving on motor lorries. Helpers describe the country from Giardini to Linguaglossa as a veritable desert. They tell pathetic stories of peasants kissing the fruit trees farewell before surrounded by lava and praying in the market square of Piedmonte around a statue of St. Anthony and finally fleeing before the approach of the lava, leaving the statue surrounded by flowers.

The town of Linguaglossa is at present not in danger, although the lava stream is advancing towards it.

[Etna is the famous active volcano on the North-East coast of Sicily. Castiglione is an industrial town near Catania with a population of 10,000. Piedmonte has a population of 5,800.]

EIGHTY FEET DEEP.

CATANIA, June 20.

The stream of lava has submerged Corra railway station and blocked the road between Castiglione and Linguaglossa.

ROME, June 20.

It is reported that a fluid mass of lava between 700 and 800 yards wide is within half a mile of Castiglione and is advancing a yard a minute. The stream in places is 80 feet deep. A section is now threatening the town of Giarre.

The heat given off is almost unendurable. The movement of lava is accompanied by ominous rumblings.

An air squadron has been placed at the disposal of the authorities for reconnoitring or relief purposes.

HUGE OIL PROFIT.

"SHELL" MAKES £4,600,000 LAST YEAR.

STRONG POSITION HELD.

LONDON, June 19.

The "Shell" Transport Company report for 1922 reveals a net profit of £4,633,000. The total dividend is 22½ per cent. The sum carried forward is £2,929,000.

Last year the net profit was £5,487,000, the dividend 27½ per cent and the sum carried forward £2,070,000.

The financial position is as strong as ever and the dividend is considered satisfactory in view of the world-wide fall in values.

HEAVY FOGS.

ABANDONED POLE FLIGHT THEORY.

ICE PACK OPENS.

LONDON, June 19.

A Seattle message gives another theory to explain the abandonment of the Amundsen expedition, namely the recent high temperature in North Alaska opening dangerous stretches of water in the Arctic ice pack and causing heavy fogs.

[Captain Amundsen, the famous Norwegian explorer, had intended flying across the Pole but abandoned the trip owing, it was said, to aeroplane engine trouble.]

HOME GOLF.

GLENEAGLES 1,000 GUINEAS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND PLAY.

LONDON, June 19.

The leaders in the first round of the qualifying competition at Gleneagles Thousand Guineas golf tournament are Kirkwood 71; Ray, the American, 74 and two others, 73; Havers 74; Braid and Duncan took 70 and 77 respectively. Abe Mitchell, last year's winner is not playing.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

SPAIN ENTERS SEMI-FINAL.

BRITAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, June 19.

At Manchester in the Davis Cup tourney Gomar (Spain) beat Lycett (Britain) 6-4, 6-1 and 7-5; Wheately (Britain) beat Flaker (Spain) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 and 11-9.

Spain meets Holland in the European semi-final.

JOE BECKETT'S HAND.

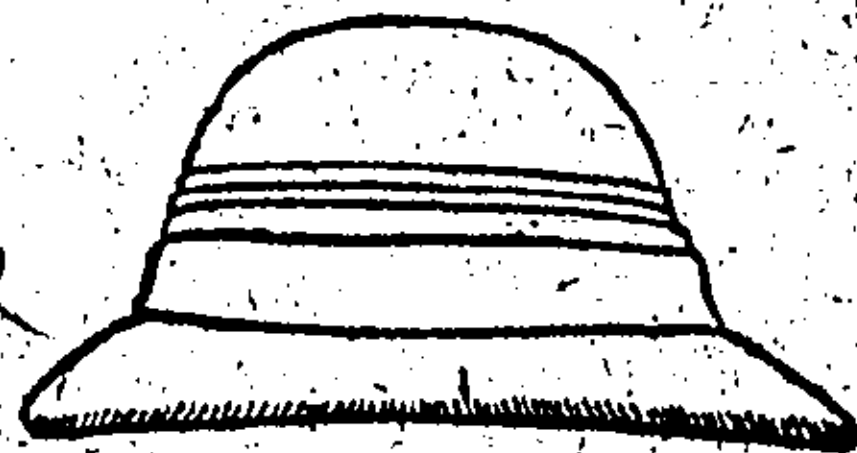
COMING FIGHT PROSPECTS.

LONDON, June 19.

Sir Henry Barker, the horse specialist, operated on Joe Beckett's injured hand this evening. Subsequently interviewed, he said Beckett's hand should be well in two or three days. It is very important for Beckett to fulfil his engagement on July 4, or would advise him to take only gentle exercise during the next few weeks, but Beckett would not run any risk by beginning training shortly and fulfilling his engagement.

(Other news cables will be found on page 2.)

The "Prince" Sun Hats



Specially made for us with patent waterproof finish. Extra light weight, pliable body, covered with white drill or cream felt with white puggaree and chin strap. \$7.50. \$14.00 each.

Pigsticker Shape. Fawn and White \$6.00 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building,

Des Voeux Road

Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again? That is because you are not using

FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sole Distributors are

Tel. C. 343. FLETCHER & CO., LTD. Tel. C. 345

THE PHARMACY.

Tel. Central 2313

P. O. Box 530

HAWTHORNE & PEARSON

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors



Breeches Makers

St George's Building,

Ice House Street.

(Next door Café Wiseman.)

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

FOR 20 DAYS

From June 14 to July 3.

GINS & LIQUEURS

FROM

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. Central 76.

ECONOMY IN COAL.

Swatow Trading Co. has a large quantity of coal which are F. & A. QUALITY. The test is FUCHS' (Swatow) and is therefore a standard. The coal is of the best quality and is delivered to the door. The price is very low and is a great saving to the consumer. The coal is of the best quality and is delivered to the door. The price is very low and is a great saving to the consumer.

SWATOW TRADING CO.

15, Hongkong Hotel Building

MANUFACTURERS

of Handmade Chinese Linen, Drawn-work and Embroideries

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.

Manufacture of Various Designs and Pattern-work

THE YUEN WO STORE

Hat and Repairers

Building Contractors, General Repairs & Alterations. 15, Hongkong Hotel Building, Tel. Central 1504. 15, Queen's Road, Tel. Central 76. 15, Queen's Road, Tel. Central 76. 15, Queen's Road, Tel. Central 76.



## LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.  
Public Auctions.

THE Underigned have received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction.

**TUESDAY, June 26, 1923,**  
commencing at 3 p.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
The Valuable Leasehold  
Property

Comprising:  
The whole of the adjoining Lots Nos.  
120, 121, 122, 123 and 130 D. D. 443  
situated near Kwai Chung (Gin Drinkers  
Bay) in the New Territories of Hong-  
Kong of a total area of about 102,445  
square feet of which 82,545 square feet  
are building land and 19,900 square  
feet agricultural land. The property  
shuts out to the sea and there is a depth  
of 6 feet of water at medium tide at the  
end of the pier and 18 feet at medium  
tide at a distance of 200 feet from sea-  
ward boundary of the property.

In addition there is one wooden pier  
100 feet long, one water reservoir with  
connections to all parts of the property,  
one Electric Light Plant with  
connections and fittings for lighting the  
whole property, telephone connections to  
the Kowloon exchange and buildings  
covering a total of about 20,835 square  
feet including one European-style house,  
a Chinese style house, offices, lock-up  
house, sheds etc., etc. almost all of  
are practically new.

The whole of the land, buildings,  
plant etc., described above  
will be sold in one lot.  
Particulars of the Crown Lease under  
which the land is held may be seen at  
the Office of the District Land Officer.

A full outline plan of the property may  
be seen at Messrs. Lammert's Office to  
whom application for further information  
should be made.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1923.

ON  
**WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1923,**

commencing at 5.15 p.m.  
A Valuable Collection of  
Postage Stamps

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On View from Monday the 25th  
June 1923.

Terms—Cash on delivery.  
LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 19, 1923.

ON  
**THURSDAY, July 12, 1923,**

commencing at 3 p.m.  
at the old premises of the Hongkong  
Electric Co., Wing Fung Street,  
Wanchai.

Two (2) 500 B. H. P. Diesel Generators  
Complete with alternators & exciters  
The (3) 300 B. H. P. Diesel Generators  
Complete with alternators & exciters  
Two (2) 250 K. W. Steam alternators  
complete with exciters and switchboards  
One (1) Babcock & Wilcox water tube  
boiler complete with fittings and chain  
grate stoker  
One (1) Marine type boiler complete  
with fittings  
Two (2) 50 K. W. Alternators (without  
engines)  
One (1) Main Switchboard consisting  
of machine panels and feeder panels  
One (1) Duplex Feed Pump  
Three (3) Heenan & Froude type water  
coolers  
One (1) Lot of steel steam pipes and  
valves  
Two (2) Salzer pumps  
Three (3) Albany Rotary pumps  
Three (3) Fans for cooling towers and  
Three (3) Motors for same  
One (1) 120 Gallon oil tank  
One (1) Set of spare gear for Diesel  
Engine consisting of 251 items  
One (1) 10 ton Travelling crane and  
A Large Quantity of Structural Steel  
work on the premises  
Now on View.

For Further Particulars and terms of  
Sale apply to the Underigned.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1923.

ON  
**MONDAY, July 16, 1923,**

commencing at 3 p.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
One Set of Mint Machinery

This lot comprises a complete set of  
Mint Machinery, capable of producing  
100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces  
20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000  
(two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent  
(ten cent) coins per working day of 10  
hours.

(Further particulars and inspection  
orders may be obtained from Messrs.  
Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Underigned).

Terms—20 per cent of purchase  
money to be paid on fall of hammer.  
Balance to be paid within two weeks of  
day of sale.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 14, 1923.

**YEE SING**  
GENTLEMEN'S  
TAILOR  
Tel. 1882 12, Wellington Street.

**SWAY HOUSE**  
HAT MAKER  
No. 15, Wyndham Street.

## C. E. WARREN &amp; CO., LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS  
MONUMENTALISTS

Office and Godown,  
68A, Wanchai Road, Hongkong.  
Tel. Central No. 220.

Large stock of  
BATHS and BATH ROOM  
FITTINGS.

LAVATORY BASINS, FLUSH  
CLOSETS.

COMMODES, BIDETS, etc., etc.

OPEN and CLOSED STOVES, COOKING  
RANGES, TILED GRATES.

AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE  
MEMORIALS—Also in polished  
Hongkong Granite.

A large selection of Artificial  
Veneers.

Prices on Application.

**BRIGHT & SON'S**  
A.R.C.  
DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE  
of the  
STAMPS  
of the  
BRITISH EMPIRE.

Continents of Europe and its Colonies.  
Foreign Countries (Extra Europeans).

FULLY ILLUSTRATED  
@ \$2. each.

**GR. O. & CO.,**  
Dealers in Postage Stamps, Garden  
Seeds, Pictorial Post Cards, Toys, etc.  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

## SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE TO ORDER.

**CHERRY & CO.**  
6, PAQUILLER STREET.  
(Opposite Kowloon Ferry)  
Telephone Central No. 491  
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

**NAMSAN & CO.**  
133, Cornsant Road West.  
Photo Engraving and Designing  
LITHOGRAPHERS  
Tel. Central 1333.

**WING FAT CHEUNG**  
SPARROW GARDEN (MA ZONG)  
FOR SALE. GARDEN MADE OF  
IVORY AND FISH BONE.  
No. 276, Queen's Road Central,  
No. 39, Man Nam Street East.

**ASAHI BEER**

**ASAHI BEER**

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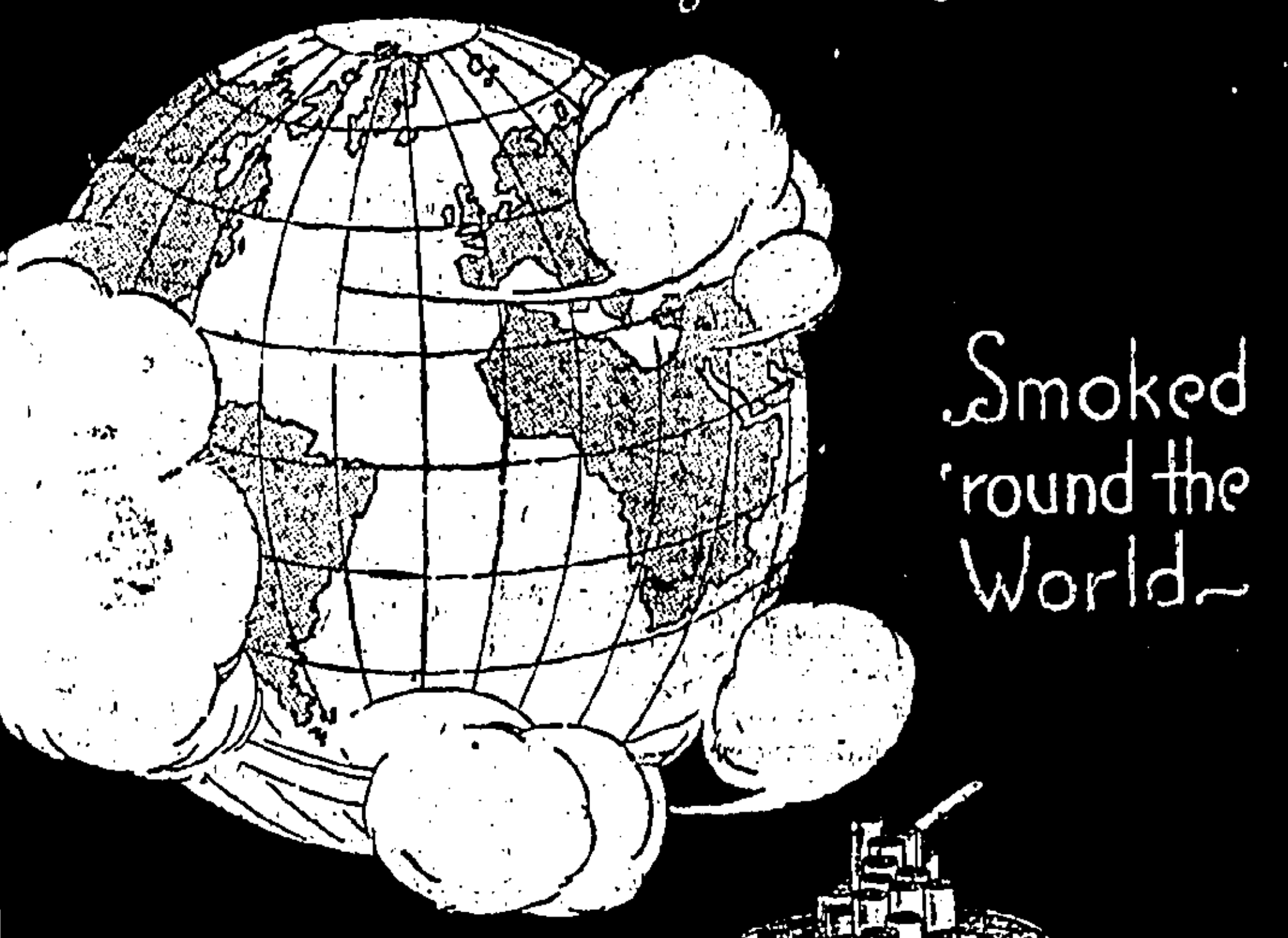
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**ASAHI BEER**

# The Three Castles

## Virginia Cigarettes



Guaranteed  
manufactured  
in England...

Made in—Regular,  
Magnum and Super  
Magnum Sizes...



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

**ODDS AND ENDS.**

**MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.**

**Wireless News Suit.**

An action of considerable interest in connection with property rights in news distributed by wireless is now engaging the Dutch courts. One Dutch news agency sued another for intercepting and sending to its newspaper subscribers news sent to the first agency by wireless from a third agency in Berlin. The president of the Hague Court ordered the defendant agency to cease intercepting the wireless messages which the plaintiffs claimed as their property until it has been decided whether such interception is illegal.—*Reuter*.

**World's Rarest Stamp.**

The world's rarest stamp, the one-cent black and magenta issued in British Guiana in 1856, of which only one copy is known, was included in the collection shown at the London International Stamp Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. This stamp brought the record price of more than £7,000 in Paris a few months ago. A model stamp-making factory, showing all the processes, will be a feature of the exhibition. Mr. Irving Glover, third assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, arrived at Southampton with a collection of 5,000 stamps valued at £20,000 owned by the American Post Office, which is to be exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Hall.

**Two-Tailed Penny.**

A Somersetshire correspondent has sent to *The Daily Mail* a penny with two tails, and asks how the Royal Mint ever issued such a coin. An official at the Mint who examined it declared that someone had filed down two genuine pennies and skillfully soldered the tails together, and that it is impossible for any such coin to leave the Mint. "It is trick coin used for tossing purposes," he added. "Some years ago a person wrote us from Scotland saying that he once had a two-headed penny but had lost it. As he valued the coin very much, he asked us if we could mint him another with two heads and one with two tails, for which he would adequately compensate us." He said: "I want these coins for tossing purposes."

**Treasures of Egypt.**

The latest acquisitions of the British Museum include a number of Egyptian antiquities which, added to those already in the museum, justifies the claim that its collection of specimens illustrative of the civilisation of ancient Egypt is the most complete in the world. The value and importance of this collection is likely to be enhanced even further by the fact that, owing to the recent policy with regard to antiquities in Egypt, archaeological excavations there may come to an end. Another recent acquisition, illustrative of ancient civilisation in Europe, is a

copper-bronze Greek mirror 2,300 years old (about B.C.). The support of the mirror is composed of two figures, male and female.

**Gaming Sharks.**

Thirteen charges for various offences at Chester races were dealt with by the magistrate. In two instances only were fines (of £5 each) inflicted. The Crown and Anchor, Welshing, and three-card operators received sentences of from 2 to 6 months' hard labour. Under an ancient statute, four charged with gaming who had money had to pay cab and railway fares to the prison, and also the cost of their keep while serving their sentence. Two London men, Frank O'Neill, of 9, Bell-street, Edgware-road, and Edward Vaughan, 188, Hornsey-road, Holloway, were each sentenced to 6 months' hard labour for Welshing.

**"Blackshirts" in Edinburgh.**

An interesting function in Edinburgh was the inauguration of the Edinburgh organisation of Italian Fascists. Thirty-three members of the Italian community in Edinburgh gathered in the Olympia Rooms, Leith Street, and there took the oath of the Fascist before Signor Tronchetti, Italian Consul in Glasgow, and head of the Scottish section. A dinner followed, the chair being taken by Signor V. Evangelista, secretary of the branch. Speeches were delivered by Signor Tronchetti, Sangermano, and Evangelista. A feature of the ceremonies was the singing by those present, who were robed in the black shirts of the movement, of the "Canto Dei Fascisti."

**A New "Elegy."**

Mr. Justice Darling, speaking at the dinner of the Library Committee of the City of London Corporation said that people knew of the names of those who were responsible for trivial pictures and commonplace statues, but they did not know who reared such magnificent buildings as Rheims Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Alluding to the proposal that divorce court reports should be controlled, Mr. Justice Darling suggested that Gray (the author of the "Elegy"), had he present-day knowledge, would probably have written:

Lev'd licence to their eyes his bawdy page,  
Stained with forensic filth, did he enrol  
Sex problems did not maidens' thoughts engage  
And children kept their innocence of soul.

**Footnote from Rheims.**

About £144,000 duties will be paid on the estate of the late Mr. William Howard Palmer, of Heathlands, Wokingham, Berks, and of 22, Downing-street, London. W. chairman of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, Ltd., who left unsettled property of the gross value of £536,795 15s. 10d. He bequeathed £3,000 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital; £1,000 to the Benevolent

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

170, Market Street.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CHARTS.

RUSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

BLISS'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from the manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor.  
(Opposite Central Police Station.) Tel. Central 4168.

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts,  
Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen.

AND ALSO  
Chemises, Skirts, Wrappers, Scarfs, Veils, and Night-gowns for Ladies.

ALSO MADE TO ORDER.  
MODERATE PRICE. PROMPT DELIVERY.  
Manager: EMILIO LAU.

## LONG HING &amp; CO.

PHOTO SUPPLIES,  
Kodak and Kodak Film, etc., etc.  
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALTY.  
No. 274, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## HOTELS &amp; CAFES.

## LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS

**HONGKONG:** Hongkong Hotel, Peak Hotel,  
Repulse Bay Hotel.

**SHANGHAI:** Astor House Hotel, Palace Hotel,  
Grand Hotel Kalee.

**PERING:** Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.  
In conjunction with  
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.  
and  
The Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Ltd.

Tel. Cent. 812. CARLTON HOTEL. Tel. Add: "Carlton."

The Only American Hotel in the Colony.  
Nice and quiet, only a few minutes' walk from the Banks, and  
Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean.  
Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at  
No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance via House St. Tiffin a speciality.  
For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

(Two minutes from  
Star Ferry). **PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON**

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE."  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and  
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Salon.

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### BIRTH.

**ANNETT.**—At Paris, on the 16th, June, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Annett, of Sharnbrook, Canton; a son, (Edward John).

### DEATHS.

**MYERS.**—On June 12, 1923, at Peitaiho, Rev. Henry V. S. Myers, D.D. Aged 81 years.  
**WADE GARDINER.**—On June 12, 1923, at London, J. P. Wade Gardiner, formerly Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and afterwards Agent in New York.  
**FEDERSPIEL.**—On June 14, 1923, at Shanghai, Max Holger Federspiel (Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.), aged 36 years.  
**HERMITAGE.**—On June 14, 1923, at Shanghai, John Charles Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hermitage, aged one year and nine months.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1923.

### BRITISH CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

British parents now know where they stand. If their children's education is poor, that is entirely their own fault. The Government provides a model system, has done so all along in fact, but—well, you have read the Colonial Secretary's answer to the recent public meeting's criticism. Undoubtedly parents are often very remiss. Did not the public meeting feel this very strongly? Did it not include among the resolutions one affirming that it was essential parents should earnestly co-operate with the school staff in maintaining strict discipline and in securing regular attendance? Surely it did. But that does not exculpate the Government entirely. The fact that any parent can become a Director of Education, that any one lacking training can hold what is essentially an expert's post—that is enough in itself to damn the system. But why labour the point? The Government is quite

content—and there you are! But if we do not exculpate the Government neither do we exculpate the parents. When the public meeting passed the resolution charging parents with the duty of helping the teachers to enforce discipline, we pointed out that many parents are very culpable in this respect, how culpable is only too well known. While we do not agree with the Colonial Secretary that this negligence lies at the root of the trouble—over 200 parents did not protest simply against their own laxity!—we still admit that much harm does unquestionably arise both through relaxed home discipline and through interrupted studies. And that brings us to the point we wish to make now. Neither the Government nor any other outside influence—not even the newspaper—can reform parents who have themselves succumbed to the apathy which "unfavourable environment" breeds. But the other evil, the havoc home leave plays with study, that can be overcome. When the public meeting proclaimed for the proposed central school suggested in the Education Board Sub-Committee's report, we emphasized that before any decision was made regarding the site the long view must be taken, since once built the school must serve many years and town planning developments might shift the centre of European population. This need the Government has not missed. A considerable majority of the British children residing across the harbour, the Government proposes accordingly, that the secondary schools for British boys and girls should be in Kowloon. An area large enough for two schools with playing grounds will be earmarked within the residential district which has been laid out by the Town Planning Committee, but it is considered inadvisable to make definite plans for building until the tramway service is in operation and the development of the neighbourhood has substantially progressed. Town schools, the Government has decided, are to be day schools. Now the public meeting laid great stress on

the fact that more and more British families are making Hongkong their home. Manifestly it follows that more and more children will have their studies interrupted when parents take home leave. This interruption the Government has declared one of the root causes why British children's education suffers. Will the Government therefore heed the suggestion we made following the public meeting? Will it provide the new secondary schools with quarters where scholars can board while their parents are away? Failing this, will it place the teachers' quarters handy to the schools and encourage teachers to board these scholars? The Government regrets that "the real causes" of defective education lie outside its control. If it takes the steps we suggest these causes can be largely removed. And our education system will then become perfect!

### The Ladies.

In his somewhat cursory diary jottings of his world tour, the late Lord Northcliffe has commented very forcibly on the alleged cocktail drinking of the women resident in the Far East. To the unthinking, it may appear that all our women-folk indulge in this Far Eastern habit, and those who know not conditions out East will, in shallow fashion, arrive at the conclusion that our women are a shameless collection of hussies, who arouse themselves late, retire late, and use a tremendous amount of face powder to hide the ravages of a none too aesthetic use of attractive stimulants. Its a Daily Mail-by-the-mile statement which it would be a waste of time to refute. In this case the many are labelled because of the few. Of more local interest is par. 11 of the Colonial Secretary's letter on the subject of the education of British children in Hongkong, where it is stated that the British child is subject to the disadvantage of an unfavourable environment. Surroundings and servants tend to a relaxation of home discipline. This has been diplomatically stated, although the charge of incompetence against parents, and presumably the mother, seeing she has the greater care of the children, cannot be ignored. There is not the slightest doubt that the Amah rules the child world of our Colony, and so far as can be seen, does it remarkably well. At the same time it seems obvious that parental control is becoming more and more a matter of "make-do." The child has the benevolent-automatic control of a Chinese Amah and for a few hours, principally at meal times, the mother has charge. The child cannot serve two masters, and the result of this is found later when children get out of hand and difficult to control. A lately deceased potentate has tersely summed up the activities of women, which he maintained should be devoted to children, cooking and Church, the greatest of these being children. It would be wise at this stage to leave the matter at that.

### The Civic Spirit.

By the prompt action yesterday morning of two Europeans, a brace of Hongkong's best snatching fraternity appeared at the Magistrate's court. One man was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and 12 strokes of the birch; the other, a Chinese, was adjourned. As Miss Dieterle, of the Kowloon Mission, was leaving Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s store yesterday morning, a Chinese came up behind her, snatched her reticule containing \$75 in notes and a cheque for \$30. The lady promptly gave chase and an Indian watchman blew his whistle, as a result of which the thief was captured by a European and handed over to an Indian constable on point duty opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. In the other case, Mr. M. H. Large, of 30, Nathan Road, Kowloon, had his fountain pen snatched out of his pocket by a Chinese as he was walking towards Blake Pier. He at once gave chase and captured the miscreant himself. The prompt actions of Miss Dieterle and Mr. Large and the unknown European and Mr. D. C. Baptista are highly commendable and should be emulated by all citizens having the welfare of the community at heart. The Police and the Courts are striving their utmost to rid the Colony of gang robbers and sneak-thieves, but are considerably handicapped by the reluctance of Chinese citizens to come forward in the proper civic spirit and do their share. Time after time when the police are satisfied they have captured the guilty party, the Chinese victims simply refuse to identify any of the men picked up for their misdoings. Hence our persistent waving of a stick.

### Listen to the Band.

Last night we formed a micro insignificant unit in the meagre unasked, unwanted, audience, that gathered outside the inopportune iron rails which effectively shut off from intruders the small enclosure at the foot of Garden Road—right opposite the "Island" Continent—where a solitary Sikh directs the "Go" "Stop" contrivance. Our "colleague" was another son of toil, but unlike us, he had sensibly discarded his shirt, had no fan in true concert fashion. What effect the proceedings had upon him we do not know, for we left before the selection from Les Cloches des Cornilles had finished. He doubtless enjoyed it, as we were doing. Doubtless also he would wonder who the fortunate people are who have these pearls cast to them, once, perhaps, twice a week. Do they stand with reverence whilst the products of another man's brains and imagination are being "blown to bits" by brilliant, spangled, It did not seem to be so. But we must not judge too hastily. A good dinner and good music in one night are too much for the appreciative emotions. That way danger lies. And then, as we journeyed our ten-cent way home, we thought about Band wards, we thought about Band recitals, and wondered. The hiring of a Band, "by kind permission of Major Blank and the officers of the 10th Royal Fusiliers" costs, so far as we know, about \$80. Well then, are there not ten men in this place—peradventure five—two even, who would be willing to engage this Band to have unwittingly listened to, take it to the Botanical Garden, and there give it time and space to outshine the many who are charmed with a "concert of sweet sound," who doubtless would pay twenty cents for the privilege. Make Art a paying proposition and the whole question of musical appreciation is solved. We marvel that our Ios House Street friends have not thought of this matter.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A nice coolie was accidentally knocked down by motor-car No. 872 in Hill Road yesterday. He was promptly removed to hospital.

A Peking telegram to the Daily Bulletin, dated June 19, says that reports from Canton suggest that there is a possibility of General Shen Hung-yin going over to Sun Yat-sen's side.

The Tientsin Lawn Tennis Club succeeded in winning four out of the six singles matches against the Peking Club, thereby retaining possession of the Interport Cup by six matches to three.

At Cheung Sha Wan, a Chinese boy lost his life in a large pool on the reclamation works, and at Tai Kok Tsui, a school boy was drowned. Both bodies have been recovered and have been removed to the mortuary.

One case of plague, five small-pox, two enteric and three meningitis, all Chinese, were notified in the Colony during the 24 hours ending yesterday. In addition one British patient is suffering from paratyphoid.

Literature is wanted for use of the troops proceeding to the United Kingdom on S.S. "Delta." It is especially requested that individuals having spare books, periodicals or papers should send them to the D.A.A. & Q.M.G. Headquarters not later than June 26.

A dragon-boat on wheels was seen in the principal thoroughfare on the night of the festival when Sincere's organised an attractive display comprising a decorated motor-car full of rowers. The boat was a good imitation as even the gong and drum beaters were included.

Mr. G. R. Sayer presided over the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon. There were also present Mr. H. T. Jackson (acting Director of Public Works), Mr. S. W. To, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Dr. W. W. Pearks (Medical Officer) and Mr. J. A. Kramer (Secretary). There was no business of public interest.

The Italian Mission has been granted a loan of \$40,000 by the Government to enable it to construct a block of houses on its property at Robinson Road which, it is hoped, will go far towards accommodating the tenants under the scheme to leave Bellios Terrace. The Mission also proposes to build two houses at the western end of the property, on the site formerly occupied by a building used as a kitchen in the days when St. Joseph's College had its quarters in this district. The tenants of Bellios Terrace are said to have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of obtaining action in seeking new premises.

### SERIOUS ASSAULT.

#### CHARGES AGAINST CONSTABLES.

#### HEAVY PENALTY SOUGHT.

Not less than six Chinese constables appeared as defendants in Mr. J. R. Wood's court this morning. In the first case, Chan Wing-cho, a Yumati merchant, charged constables C252, in Muk, C208, Yang Ping-kuen and C252, Lam Ming with assault on board the steam-launch "Tung Fat" in the Yumati Typhoon Refuge on June 16. Another constable, No. 265, did not appear as there had been some error in serving the summons. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to prosecute. In the course of discussion regarding the date for hearing, Mr. Lo mentioned that he understood there were several complications, and as the C. S. P. was going to hold a departmental inquiry, he would like some date further ahead. He was instructed that defendants were to be the Water Police, that when the alleged assault took place, another man on the launch made a report to the Yumati station, following which a number of officers were sent and they witnessed the proceedings; also that another party of police from the Central Station was lying in wait in the vicinity to make some arrests and they could throw light on the case. Mr. Lo intimated that his client alleged a very serious assault and if the case was proved he would ask for a heavy penalty. Hearing was fixed for Friday afternoon, next week.

### ASSAULT CHARGE.

Two other Chinese constables, Nos. C96 and C322 also appeared to answer charges of assault laid by Pun Ming, a Yumati shopkeeper. Mr. C. A. S. Russ, who represented the shopkeeper, asked for a date. The hearing was fixed for Monday afternoon.

### ALLEGED THEFT.

Leung Pui-ki, Chinese constable No. C175 was charged with stealing \$19.10 from No. 24, Shanghai Street yesterday. He pleaded not guilty. Divisional Inspector R. Lanigan was in charge of the case, and he informed His Worship that defendant was one of three constables who accompanied Sergeant Baker on an opium warrant raid last night. It is alleged that defendant was left in charge of one cubicle during the search and his hand into a box and then slipped something into his pocket. When searched he had the sum on him. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, the tenant reported to the station that she had lost money from her box. After Sergeant Baker had given evidence, His Worship adjourned the case till Friday morning.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. Romanis Lee, Professor of History at Hongkong University, is spending two months of his vacation in Singapore.

Our Singapore correspondent cables to-day that the death has taken place of Mr. Donald Miller, Manager of the United Engineers, Ipoh.

A Wellington (New Zealand) message announces that Brigadier-General G. S. Richardson, Administrator of Samoa, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

While it is a fact that Mr. Lloyd George has received many invitations to visit America, there is no truth in the reports that he is contemplating a lecture tour in the United States.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Society held in Edinburgh, Dr. William Guy, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.S.E. was appointed president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Thomas McNab vice-president.

There was a pretty wedding at the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, on June 4, when Mr. James Ballie, M.C., of Messrs. Francis, Peck and Co., Ltd., was married to Miss Wilhelmina Buchanan, a sister at the General Hospital, Singapore.

A Reuter cable from London to-day reports that Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, had been received by Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Sir John Jordan, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Peking, was present.

Passengers who left to-day for Shanghai by the "President Pierce" included the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bernard, Sir Wm. Rees Davies and the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen. The "President Pierce" had a large passenger list, many leaving for Shanghai and San Francisco.

### INTO THE EAST.

#### NEWSPAPER VISCOUNT'S TRAVELS.

#### HONGKONG JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

(Specially Contributed)

Never having enjoyed the unique pleasure of attending my own funeral, I cannot dilate upon the merits of the great national motto—De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Had I been able to rank myself with the select little band who have paid their own "last respects" and have overheard the graveside comments of their friends, perhaps I might agree that it is just as well that good old proverb has kicked public endeavour to this Latin star. But having read Lord Northcliffe's world tour diary, I hotly oppose the idea. Like the man who angrily demanded "What has posterity done for me?" I ask what has "the greatest journalist of modern times"—that's what the publisher's puff calls him—what has this man who reduced journalism into a trade, what has he done for me? I should now let his libels stand. Dead, you say. But are the dead to have it all their own way? Are they to hurl their views forth with never one word gainsaid? Have the living no claims, no Latin tag to protect them? Thus when this great man dubs the Chinese considerable snobs—this in the next sentence after referring to his meeting with Dr. Wu Ting-fang too!—shall I not point out that it was a very considerable snob who himself wrote—

"Everywhere I go they tell each other that I am 'the big number one topside man.' There was always a grab to attend on me. My boy on the St. Albans (in which we were still travelling) is said to have become swell-headed and cantankerous with the other 'boys.'"

Who also said:—On arrival at Singapore tomorrow night, the 29th, or Wednesday morning, the 30th, there will be, no doubt, a good deal of fuss and a banquet.

Who repeatedly used expressions like "they are very nice people," "her very nice ladyship" (Great Heavens!), and "where they do themselves very well," who was glad Hongkong was beautiful, glad he saw the Great Wall (which thus deserves its fame), and glad to see that "Wu Ting-fang was dressed in a fine blue robe!"

And here it is that the Colony owes a debt to Dr. Pearks, an old friend who provided an "excellent" motor car; for one shudders to think what might not have happened had the Colony not been the exception and offered the not flatterer of the whole tour that was not "excellent." Here it is also that the Colony owes a debt to the Hongkong Club, "which is larger than any London club," for serving a dinner which was "excellent in every respect" and—further virtual for serving it in a corner where "it was pleasant for once to be without curious eyes being directed on me." And we can only express our distress that when His Lordship visited the Peak (which he seven times compares with La Turbie "behind Monte Carlo") "the usual dinner party" should have been there and that these "very nice people" (blessed phrase!) should have prevented him getting away to bed till long after eleven o'clock. But then what could you expect? They are well contented with themselves these Anglo-Chinese and "the British in the Far East"—presumably (another race)—do themselves well! "As one might say, dam well!"

Although you will read that no European ever sees China's boy Emperor—Mr. Johnstone, his tutor, seemingly being more impalpable than any Constable Doyle spook; although you will read also that going to Macao the good ship "Sui An," passed close to the famous Reptile Bay, "which is called the Reptile of the East"—the "Sui An" passed close coming back on historic occasion—although you will read these and other startling items—"I dictate this off the Japanese Coast—Very beautiful! Most coasts are"—although you will reject Frederick's dictum—"Frederick the viceroy (you soon see) gives the lie to the hero yarn—about ancient Eastern culture, although you become tired watching 'my little party' growling pallid under the strain—quick I add, of travel—you must not deny that this twelve-and-a-half-volume contains any of that vivid, amusing and incisive comment which the publisher guarantees for it does. There are several long passages from Australian newspapers. The dutiful relatives who have edited this diary state that it was never intended for publication. (Though surely I read in one of the chapters that the author intended making his notes into a book, and surely he published some of the chapters in his newspapers while he was still touring the world.) Letters to the family I circle where that ill-used 'which' poses and one, I suppose, even the menus. Still, when a man tells

### STREET THIEVES.

#### NINE MONTHS AND BIRCH FOR SNATCHER.

#### UNKNOWN EUROPEAN'S PROMPTNESS.

The snatching of a hand-bag from a European lady, reported in yesterday's China Mail, was mentioned before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning.

Defendant's name was given as Chung Ki. Sub-Inspector Macdonald was in charge of the case.

In the witness-box, Miss Elizabeth Dieterle, stated that she had come down from Shanghai a few days ago and was staying at the Kowloon Mission at present. About 10 a.m., yesterday she was coming out of Messrs. Lane Crawford's store into Ice House Street. Suddenly, someone approached from behind and snatched her hand-bag which she carried on her left wrist. She saw defendant running away as fast as he could along Chater Road towards Statue Square. She went after him and a European gentleman who was passing in a richa jumped out. He chased defendant and caught him outside the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He then handed her the bag and gave defendant into the custody of an Indian constable. The bag contained \$75 in Shanghai money and a cheque for \$36.

Inspector Macdonald at this stage informed His Worship that efforts had been made to trace the European gentleman but he could not be found.

Miss M. Moennich, who was with Miss Dieterle at the time, gave corroborative evidence.

Defendant said that the bag was stolen by another man who handed it to him. At this His Worship sternly remarked that even if this was true, his action was equally bad.

Sentence of nine months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch was imposed.

### QUICK WORK.

Mr. M. H. Large of No. 39, Nathan Road was the complainant in a case in which a Chinese youth named Mak Kau was charged with stealing a fountain pen. Mr. Large gave evidence that leaving the Star Ferry, defendant jostled him, took the pen from his pocket and ran away.

Mr. D. C. Baptista, of Messrs. Baptista, York and Co., who was passing in a ricksha, deposed that he joined in the chase and followed defendant into the lane separating Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's premises and St. George's Building, where he caught him and gave him into custody.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow to enable defendant's record to be searched.

### FIRE.

#### OUTBREAK AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

A fire broke out at a block of unnumbered new houses opposite the Bay View police station at about 9.00 a.m. this morning.

The fire originated in one floor used for lithographic work but the cause is at present not known. According to the report made to the police, one of the employees there was making tea when he noticed blue flames running around him. Another floor in the next house was raised but thanks to the Fire Brigade's immediate response little damage was done.

Mr. Moss arrived with three engines from the Central Fire Station in about seven minutes and soon sized up the situation. After half-an-hour, the outbreak was subdued. It appears that the principal damage was done in the floor used for lithographic work as a quantity of methylated spirits was in the room but the loss here has not been assessed yet. The other floor is used by the "Gale Workers" Guild and damage to the extent of \$100 was suffered. Kwong Sang Hong, makers of perfume and soap, own the buildings.

While the firemen were at work, a child three years of age was reported missing. He was however found on the second floor. A woman suffered burns in both arms and was admitted to hospital, while a man who received slight injuries was treated but not detained.

your the Great Wall, Peking, and Hongkong are wonderful you suffering from the second floor. A woman suffered burns in both arms and was admitted to hospital, while a man who received slight injuries was treated but not detained.

reduces your mind to a pulp.



SHIP'S MASTER FINED.

LIST OF PASSENGERS NOT READY.

STORY OF A MISLEADING CABLE.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., the case against Captain J. Watson, master of s.s. "Goristan" came up for hearing, having been remanded from Monday to allow defendant's solicitor (Mr. H. Macnamara of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton) time to prepare his defence.

The master of the s.s. "Goristan" (owned by Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze) was charged on two counts: (1) Unlawfully failing, on arrival in port on June 13, to furnish the Harbour Master with such information as is required in accordance with section 22, subsection 2 of Ordinance 10 of 1899; and (2) with carrying 77 passengers without a passenger certificate.

After the Court had opened, Mr. Macnamara asked the Magistrate to give judgment whether passengers mentioned in Table K.A. referred only to passengers for Hongkong or included passengers passing through. Commander Beckwith said passengers included all passengers.

Mr. Macnamara then informed the Court that his client would plead guilty on both counts, but asked that he might be heard in evidence, to prove that he had committed breaches of the law through ignorance.

R. L. Rocha, Assistant Boarding Officer, in giving evidence said: On June 13 at 2.55 p.m. I was on duty in the harbour and boarded the s.s. "Goristan" at No. 2 buoy in Heung Hun Bay. The 3rd officer handed me the Table K.A. as I went on board the ship.

I looked at the report and found that only three European passengers were included on this report. I saw a number of Chinese passengers on deck. I asked for the master and was told that he was not on board. I then saw the Chief Officer and told him that I wanted the report filled up properly as there were no Chinese passengers given in it. The Chief Officer took the report from me and went onto the bridge. He returned later and took me to the commodore. The commodore did not know how many Chinese passengers there were. I then counted them myself and found 67 men and women and 20 children. I got the report filled up and left the ship.

THE MASTER'S EVIDENCE. Captain John Watson, in the witness box, stated: I left Swatow on June 12, bound for Hongkong. I reached here at 2.55 p.m., on June 13. I had a number of Chinese passengers on board for Singapore to be transhipped at Hongkong. I had received a cable from the charterers (Kuen Sang S.S. Co.) at Singapore, saying that my passenger certificate had been extended for one trip.

A copy of the cable was handed to the magistrate and read: Extract of cables to Rangoon re "Goristan's" license.

"Chiphwat Rangoon. Tongkin Goristan's license Hongkong Government wired extend one trip." 11.30 a.m., 19/5/23. "Susan Penang, Tongkin license had extended and telegraphed Penang from Hongkong Government. Otherwise ask Captain wire Nemaze Singapore. Kuensang", 1.15 p.m., 25/5/23.

The number of passengers was not filled in by me as I left that to the commodore, going ashore to enter the ship at the Harbour Office.

As a result of replies made by Captain Watson to questions from the Bench, Commander Beckwith made some strong comment as to the manner in which the s.s. "Goristan" had been run.

After telling Captain Watson that it was not the place of the Harbour Department to gather information as Mr. Rocha had been forced to do in the case of counting the Chinese passengers, Commander Beckwith added: "There is too much of this leaving matters to the commodore."

In fairness to Captain Watson it should be mentioned that a representative of the Charterers was on board the vessel and, for the first nine months that Captain Watson was in command, a European purser had been carried.

THE FINDING.

In giving judgment, Commander Beckwith said: I dismiss the 2nd charge as I consider the telegram sent by the charterers to you at Singapore misleading to you. It is also untrue as no such permission had been given officially.

I fine you \$25 on the first charge, for not making it your business to see that the necessary report as required by the Harbour Office was correctly filled up.

Mr. H. Croon Johnson, whose estate has been proved at £14,128, wrote in his will: "Bearing in mind the words used by me, with all my worldly goods I bequeath, when on Sept. 29, 1885, I married, I now solemnly pledge and give whatsoever and wheresoever to which I may be entitled to my dear wife."

VOLCANOE'S.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ETNA.

The terrible calamity in Italy has drawn attention anew to volcanoes and their devastating propensities. Why does a volcano erupt? The crater or basin formed by a volcano starts with the opening of a fissure in the earth's surface communicating by a pipe-like passage with very deeply-seated molten matter and steam. Whether the molten matter thus naturally 'tapped' is only a local, though vast, accumulation, or is universally distributed at a given depth below the earth's crust, and at how many miles from the surface, is not known. It seems to be certain that the great pressure of the crust of the earth (from five to twenty-five miles thick) must prevent the heated matter below it from becoming either liquid or gaseous, whether the heat of that mass be due to the cracking of the earth's crust and the friction of the moving surfaces as the crust cools and shrinks, or is to be accounted for by the original high temperature of the entire mass of the terrestrial globe.

According to Sir E. Ray Lankester, it is only when the gigantic pressure is relieved by the cracking or fissuring of the closed case called "the crust of the earth" that the enclosed deep-lying matter of immensely high temperature liquefies, or even vaporizes, and rushes into the upheaving fissure. Steam and gas thus "set free" drive everything before them, carrying solid masses along with them, tearing, rending, shaking "the foundations of the hills," and issuing in terrific jets from the earth's surface, as through a safety valve, into the astonished world above. Often in a few hours they choke their own path by the destruction they produce and the falling in of the walls of their briefly-opened channels. Then there is a lull of hours, days, or even centuries, and after that again, a movement of the crust, a "giving" of the blockage of the deep vertical pipe, and a renewed rush and jet of expanding gas and liquefying rock.

The general scheme of this process and its relations to the structure and properties of the outer crust and inner masses of the globe is still a matter of discussion, theory, and verification; but whatever conclusions geologists may reach on these matters, the main fact of importance is that steam and gases issue from these fissures with enormous velocity and pressure, and that "a vent" of this kind, once established, continues, as a rule, to serve intermittently for centuries, and, indeed, for vast periods to which we can assign no definite limits.

The solid matter ejected becomes piled up around the vent as a ground, its outline taking the graceful catenary curves of rest and adjustment which are due to the great beauty of volcanic cones. The apex of the cone is blown away at intervals by the violent blasts issuing from the vent, and we have formed the crater, varying in the area enclosed by its margin and in the depth and appearance of the cup so produced. At a rate depending on the amount of solid matter rejected by the crater, the mound will grow in the course of time to be a mountain, and often secondary craters or temporary openings, connected at some depth with the main passage leading to the central vent, will form on the sides of the mound or mountain. Sometimes the old crater will cease to grow in consequence of the blocking of its central vent and the formation of one or more subsidiary vents, the activity of which may blast away or smother the cup-like edge of the first crater.

Vesuvius.

Such a history has been that of Vesuvius. In geological ages—perhaps some thousands of centuries ago—Vesuvius was probably a perfect cone some 7,000 ft. high, rising by a characteristically accelerated upward growth from a circle of ten miles or more in diameter to its delicate central peak, hollowed out at the summit by a small crater, a couple of hundred yards across. Its eruptions at that time were neither excessive nor violent. Then came a period of greatly increased energy—the steam-jet blew with such violence that it shattered and dispersed the cone, lowering the mountain to 3,700 ft. in height, truncating it and leaving a proportionately widened crater of a mile and a half in diameter. And then, the mountain reposed for long centuries.

ETNA. This volcano is 10,874 feet above sea level. The interior of the crater is incrustated with various coloured effluences of ammonia, sulphur, and martial vitriolic salts, to the depth of about 100 yards. The bottom of the crater is plain and tolerably hard. Hitherto 66 eruptions of Etna have been recorded in history. Among the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1723, 1783, 1809, and 1868. The eruption of 1783 continued for a whole year, the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 ft. high, while in

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL DEATH SENTENCE APPEAL.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—It is at times when Public Opinion is a necessity and I am writing as a matter of investigation over the Murder Trial at the Supreme Court on Monday and especially now when the defendant is a condemned man in the cells waiting for the procession to the Scaffold, that I appeal to the Public for support in the reprieve of this man. This murder trial appeared to me as a most extraordinarily sad case and with the verdict of the Jury, it had an extraordinary conclusion.

First of all before going to any length with regard to this trial, we have a serious comparison before us. In the same Sessions held, a Chinese constable stood charged with the manslaughter of his wife. In his defence, he told the Court that he had no intention of seriously (which proved fatally) injuring his wife and he had only kicked her with the hope of getting her off the place and preventing a disturbance. In her continued asking for money from him, the wife was seriously hurt and died in hospital later. The constable, aware of the situation, gave himself up after returning from the hospital. Such a death came directly following the fatal kick. It was much to the belief that the constable had not the savage intention of ending his wife's life for nothing and his action was one of heated temper which it was not in his power to control at the moment. He stood for the charge and was sentenced to a term of five years' imprisonment.

Coming to the murder trial, the circumstances are more or less identical; the father if he was solely held responsible for his son's death, and he also to end his own, had an object, which to him was the only cause to 'down' his sorrows. He was troubled on account of the unfaithfulness of his wife, and a husband, if he really cares for the home will never know where his mind is, if his wife is forfeiting her important responsibilities. The husband was successful in his attempt to end his life together with his son and after being rescued they were admitted to hospital. As to what the Chief Justice remarked during his summing up, that even if two men were to commit suicide together, if one man died and the other man survived, he was guilty of murder, it must be borne in mind that in this case, the child was brought out of the water alive and did not die until three hours after. Whether or not he died as the result of the immersion, it was found that the child was dead after his mother (who was an inmate at the hospital at the time) had been carrying him. As the defence put it, the mother was alleged to have hugged her child too closely and this resulted in stopping his breath. The gentlemen of the Jury probably looked upon the case as a sympathetic one, as it was nothing like an ordinary murder trial, and while they may have in their thoughts of the two men who desperately end their lives and one died and the survivor is to be guilty of murder, but I put it that until a person is dead when recovered from the water, then the survivor would be guilty of murder and not after. The child in this case was still living—even at the hospital and after it had gone to his mother when death took place and the father was not in custody of it.

I appeal to the Public for their united support for the reprieve of the condemned man, for the consideration of the Governor-in-Council.

Yours etc., "SUPPORTER", Hongkong, June 20.

Mr. Oswald, coroner, held an inquest on Miss Beryl Western, daughter of Colonel John Sutton Western. Evidence showed that the young lady had taken her life with an automatic pistol, near the anniversary of the loss of her fiancé, a young naval officer, who was killed in the disaster to Submarine H 42 off Gibraltar.

their fluid state, and in their progress, overwhelmed numerous vineyards. In 1817, loud detonations from the great crater, gave intimation that a column of lava had ascended to near the summit of the mountain. This was followed by a violent shock, when a stream of lava broke out from the side of the cone, at no great distance from its apex; other openings succeeded lower and lower down, but in the same line, giving rise to the belief that the pressure, and intense heat of the internal column of lava had

erupted the mountain from top to bottom. An opinion that Etna is rapidly exhausting its volcanic powers is not justified by the recent terrible events. The opinion was based on the fact that ancient beds of lava are of greater magnitude, and also the masses of basalt, than before.

SCHOONER FORFEITED.

SEIZED WITHIN THREE MILES OF LIMIT.

APPEAL COURT'S RULING.

(Reader's Service to the "China Mail.")

NEW YORK, June 20. The United States Circuit Court of Appeal has confirmed the forfeiture of the British schooner "Henry L. Marshall," the first alleged rum-runner seized outside the 3-mile limit in August of 1921. The Court found that the vessel was not loaded, that it was without a permit and that it did not produce a manifest within a month of reaching the coast.

GERMANY'S FRIENDS.

TREATY WITH SOVIET REPUBLICS.

BERLIN, June 19.

The Reichstag has adopted a bill extending the Russo-German treaty concluded at Rapallo last year to the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine, White Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and the Far East.

CURING RHEUMATICS.

VALUABLE NEW SERUM FOUND.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The New York University Medical College announces the discovery of a successful anti-rheumatic serum consisting of streptococcus viridinis.

PLAGUE.

CARRIED BY SIBERIAN MARMOTS.

Shanghai, June 20.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the Manchurian Plague Bureau, claims to have discovered that pneumonic plague is carried by Siberian marmots in Manchuria.—Reuter.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

JAPAN APPOINTS A DELEGATE.

Tokyo, June 19.

The Cabinet to-day decided to appoint Mr. Kawakami, former Minister to Warsaw, the representative to negotiate with M. Joffe, the Soviet envoy.—Reuter.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

DR. C. T. WANG DISGRUNTLED.

PEKING, June 19.

It is reported in Chinese circles that Dr. C. T. Wang contemplates resigning his post of Director-General of Sino-Russian negotiations, because of the attitude of the Russian delegation.

Such a step is regretted in Chinese circles, inasmuch as the opening of the negotiations will be further postponed. The Chinese lay the responsibility for such delay on the Russian delegation, arguing that while it is true that M. Joffe is indisposed, his second-in-command could have been instructed by Moscow to open the negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang.

Again, though Mr. Joffe offered within three months to open the negotiations with China, he meanwhile has been devoting himself to Russo-Japanese negotiations.—Courtesy Daily Bulletin.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED GANG ROBBER CHARGED.

At the Criminal Sessions, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Pulne Judge, and a jury, Lam Cheun was arraigned on two counts; namely (1) robbery by two or more, contrary to section 31 of the Larceny Ordinance of 1865 and (2) being in possession of arms and ammunition, contrary to section 4 of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance of 1900.

The prisoner, at the April Criminal Sessions was charged together with Wu Kwong-cheung with the murder of Leung Sam-mui at 46 Praya, Kennedy Town on February 9, last. The Chief Justice ordered that the prisoners should be tried separately. Wu Kwong-cheung was found guilty and has since paid the penalty. Lam Cheun was found not guilty of murder, but detained in custody to answer the two charges mentioned above.

Mr. J. H. Kemp K.C., C.B.E., Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Hastings, Denny and Bowley, conducted the defence. Inspector W. Kent was in charge of the case. The particulars of the alleged offences are that defendant (1) on February 9 last robbed Chan Chun-bo of a piece of cloth and robbed Hui Sul-king of a gold hair-press, 14 pieces of clothing, a cloth, a towel, a wrapper, a leather suitcase and \$73.50 in money (2) on the same date being in possession of one revolver, 14 rounds of ammunition and 5 empty cartridge cases.

Before the Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown, Counsel for the defendant raised the question as to the legality of the present proceedings. Mr. Jenkin argued that as the prisoner had been acquitted on the charge of murder, he could not legally be arraigned on a lesser charge in connection with the same crime. He quoted various authorities in support of his argument; but the Pulne Judge ruled against him, saying that the present trial was entirely separate from the previous one though the evidence for the Crown might proceed along similar lines.

The jurors were Messrs. H. L. Edwin, A. A. Tavares, D. Mc Kenzie, A. E. Abing, M. E. Kenzie, G. McLeod and J. D. Kitchin.

The evidence produced was practically the same as that given at the former trial.

The case is proceeding.

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In a well-regulated system the waste materials of the body are not rid of daily. It is the absence of this regularity which causes indigestion, bilious attacks and kindred troubles.

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TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each. (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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Clotted Cream	" " " "	1.35
Nice Biscuit	" " " "	1.35
Short Oake	" " " "	1.40
Pat-a-Oake	" " " "	1.35
Golden Puff	" " " "	70
Digestive	Special Size	1.25
Ginger Nuts	2 lb tin 2.40 No. 1	1.25
Thin Arrowroot	" " 2.00	1.15
Osborne	" " 1.85	1.05
Petit Bourne	" " 1.85	1.05
Marie	" " 1.80	1.10
Milk Chocolate Assorted	per tin	2.00

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## ETERNAL PEKING.

CHINA'S HIDDEN AWAY  
EMPEROR.

In the world's literature, journalistic and otherwise, as much has been written about Peking as about Shakespeare. Yet much will yet be written about both; the themes are as inexhaustible as sea water. Quite as fully as Rome, Peking is an eternal city. But this changing rapidly for China too. New visitors with new points of view will perennally see new things in Peking, and reinterpret Peking to suit themselves. So I venture to say something also about the imperial city: Peking is passing. Not only the reality, the visible thing, is metamorphosing before our eyes; but the abstraction is stirring in its age-long chrysalis; and a butterfly, glinting with the dawning colours of the twentieth century, is preparing to emerge, says the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Seasoned travellers may have remarked that in labour expended and in time required to complete, that grand progression of structures which marches magnificently across the wide city from the Bell Tower to the Altar of Heaven, dwarfs decidedly Europe's most pretentious extravagance, Versailles. Moreover, in artistic conception and resolute execution, surely it is superior to the Louis XVI. arrogance. Its scope makes the modern visitor gasp. From end to end this sweep of notable buildings must be nearly three miles long—I have heard it asserted as long. It is the spinal column of Peking.

## LITTLE FOR UPKEEP.

And the spinal column is weakening. Here and there tufts of grass are lodging on the blue-tiled and yellow-tiled roofs; a brick, a stone, a joist, an ornament, is gone in this building and in that. The Imperial household's allowance is regularly cut each year, and each year less and less effort is made by the Imperial household to keep things up. A dozen years ago in Peking serious attention to upkeep pestered out. Everywhere, the visitor since the war realizes that China feels in the great imperial monuments only a slight-seeming interest, and no funds are available, even to run China's uncertain railways adequately, to pay her consuls, or to support Boxer indemnity students abroad; let alone to furnish up her show places for strangers. Republicanism and the slow infiltration of new concepts into China is causing profound indifference toward her elder magnificences and ordained ceremonies. The Peking mirror reflects these changes. Peking will soon not be as she was for ages.

Not that to-day's Peking lacks fascination. Bactrian camels yet lurch coal and carpets and firewood and wool along its roads. Donkey trains toddle by as doggedly, as usefully, as ever. The great city gates wondrously frown down upon us mixed and hurried an endless chain of humanity bearing burdens as ever. In her precincts, as over the wide Flowsery Kingdom, one-half China seems engaged in transporting the other half. By sedan-chair, by jinricksha, by august Peking-cart, by wheelbarrow, by pig-back, by palanquin, by automobile, fully one-half Peking's populace travel some-where daily; not to speak of them that ride camel-back, horse-back, donkey-back, and in bullock-cart and victoria. And the dust, the epic, indigenous, permeating, ubiquitous Peking dust; still chokes and smothers the Pekingese and the un-Pekingese, and exasperates the one as little as it exasperates the other.

"Jade Street" is yet full—but not as full of the choice baubles of Cathay, old and new—but mostly new—that your well-dollared American cannot resist. "Lantern Street" is its shops; yet gay with those lamps, lanterns and shades that are so compelling and and are so mildly compelling when fetched home 8,000 miles. "Embroidery Street" still intrigues both the shorn and the unshorn lamb—the latter being the more desired. The Lane-Temple still holds the palm as the city's most captivatingly photographic spot. Peking is still undoubtedly the most interesting place in the whole world for a tourist to come to. Yet there is a profound contrast between the Peking of 1900, when no

foreigner had ever entered the confines of the Forbidden City (most of the three distinct cities of the capital) from the Peking of 1923 with its complete indifference to the white race within all its gates.

THE NATIONAL ART MUSEUM.  
One of the striking evidences of a modernization creeping into the world is given by the establishment of the National Art Museum. First, because it is actually located within the Forbidden City itself. Second, because the three most regal and holy palaces of China have had their best remaining treasures cautiously brought to this spot for exhibition and preservation—namely, from the palace at Jehol, at Mukden, and at Peking. Also, the institution was founded by Yuan Shih-kai, China's first "President," as a feature of an education policy built upon western lines.

In this museum—a museum in China is an anomaly—is held one of the most valuable collections of art objects that exists anywhere. No race has surpassed the Chinese in ceramics, lacquered ware, cloisonne, ivory carving, bronzes, and enamelling; no race has handled jade, onyx, jasper, agate, and lapis to compare with them. And in this collection, the very finest specimens in existence can be marvelled at by an age that has in most respects entirely lost the ability to reproduce them. Authorities who dare place any figure of value on the collection place it at over \$100,000,000. In reality, it is priceless: money is incommensurate with such art and arts. Here gathered together is the handwork of a people who borrowed nothing from any other people; but originated and developed an astonishing number of crafts and industries within their borders. It is little wonder that the Chinese could regard the rest of the world as barbarians.

Another piece of contributory suggestion of a changing order is the fact that bogus antiques and imitation brocades and spurious jewels have now become a regular offering in the shops. The well-nigh inexhaustible stores of curious and art treasures touted by guide-books, appear to have almost given out in this year 1923. That they have to resort to a commerce of substitution is to the repeated visitor proof that Peking's dealers are running out of raw material. And there is no source of supply for the Mings and Sungs and the early Manchus are gone.

In the western world we children of to-day are always forgetting that what we have come to regard as empires and symbols of empire are, but trifling compared with the scope and power of the great dynasties of Asia. Alexander's territory, that of the Ptolemys, the Roman Empire, Charlemagne's dominions—what are these compared to the puissance of the Moghuls, or to Kublai Khan or to the endless succession of Chinese dynasties that brought China up through barbarity to electric lights and gasoline! But one cannot help feeling what that puissance, that absolutism, was when he slips within the Forbidden City and sits mouse-like, peeping at courtyards and gates, and the high, richly toned interiors of the structures that flank them; its flights of cascading steps; its golden-tiled sea of roofs; its bronze lions, urns, lanterns, that are the last word in the art; the marble bridges and balustrades, laid out with so delicate a regard for geometry. Here was empire! But no more. The little, former emperor who is hidden away somewhere in the still-forbidden nooks of the un-Forbidden City is of the past. His China, his Peking, has gone on without him.

That he had erected an open-air restaurant on Crown Lane, near the old "Happy Retreat" and had fitted it up with 52 chairs, 37 tables with a few sheds was the charge brought against a Chinese named Liu Lung by Mr. F. H. Dillon, of the Public Works Department, before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning. Mr. Dillon said that defendant had no right there at all. Answering a query by the Magistrate Mr. Dillon said, the defendant did not even have a permit to use a piece of Crown Lane higher up. Defendant was fined

## PLEASANT SHOPPING.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S NEW  
DEPARTMENT.

Quite like the best West End models, is the new footwear department Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., have opened inside their well-known store. Formerly the footwear department was placed near the outfitting department, but growing demands have made this space inadequate. The mezzanine floor between the ground and the first floors has now been tastefully arranged as the footwear department and here many famous makes are displayed. Customers will find this latest improvement very convenient indeed. They will also appreciate the new arrangement of the trunk department which has found a new home too on the same floor.

## PIONEER'S GRAVE.

DISCOVERY IN FIRM'S  
COMPOUND.

Sacred to the memory of Ezekiel Jacob David, born Bombay, died Tientsin, on January 18, 1870. This inscription, carved deeply on a small stone, was unearthed during excavations in a compound on Consular Road, Tientsin, on June 12.

Careful digging revealed that the stone was the head stone of a grave, and a larger memorial plate left no doubt that the body of one of the business pioneers of Tientsin was buried there. The compound is in the occupation of A. B. Rosenfeld, and they at once communicated with the owners, Collins and Company. The discovery was also reported to the British Municipal Council.

Steps are being taken by the Jewish Community, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, to have the body removed to the Jewish Cemetery.

Mr. David, who was born in 1847, was manager of Sassoon's and one of the most prominent of the early residents of Tientsin. The Council records showed that he had been buried in the compound now occupied by Mr. Rosenfeld, but the exact spot where he was buried was not known. The grave had been covered with earth so that it was on a uniform level with the remainder of the compound, and quite indistinguishable.

## PURPLE NOSES.

STUDENT HANDCUFFED BY  
CAPTORS.

A dozen students of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, had their noses painted purple by students of the University of London at the climax of an organized "rag."

A fortnight ago Imperial College student raised a meeting held by the University students at the Albert Hall and captured the mascot of King's College and Battersea College. This "rag" was a reprisal.

Nearly 250 young men from the various University colleges massed at the Albert Hall at 9 a.m. with a motor-lorry. In a very short time the motor-lorry was full of bound and gagged and very furious young men whose frantic fury cheered the hearts of their captors, who marched in triumph with them through Kensington High-street and Piccadilly to the Embankment and into King's College quadrangle.

One of the prisoners was handcuffed because, as one of the "raggers" explained to a *Daily Mail* reporter, "he was just a little rough."

In King's College "squad" the captives were bundled out of the lorry and dumped down before the college mascot—a lion—to which they were forced to make humble obeisance. Then, very solemnly, their noses were painted with two of them were "christened" with a bag of flour. Finally they had their noses washed and were invited to drink beer with their conquerors.

Gen. Sir Gomes da Costa, K.C.M.G., the well-known Portuguese military leader now in Shanghai, was guest of honour at a reception given at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs by Gen. Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sunkiang, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

It has just been decided, as announced in naval intelligence, that Prince George shall not join his ship, H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth," but shall be attached to H.M.S. "Excellent" for a time. This ship is really the school of gunnery on the island of Portsmouth and Prince George is to undergo a course of instruction there extending over several months in order to prepare him for promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

## COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG NOTES AND  
COMMENT.

## PUBLIC MOTOR LORRIES.

A suggestion which may be considered as being rather premature but which is likely to be carried into effect when the need becomes too pressing, has been made by one of the officials of the Kung Ping guild, which includes most of the transport men of the Colony.

It is that public motor-lorries could be hired out with profit for commercial purposes. Day after day, large numbers of small deliveries and removals are made from one part of the town to the other. Whether it be 50 bags of sugar, or 100 scale kegs of paint, or a few cases of piece goods, the antiquated method of engaging a number of coolies who will be followed by a horse-drawn cart, is a loss of time to not felt, but quick service will prove an important factor when things are brisk. Not only is time saved, but transport by motor-lorry must always be more efficient than the trucks. Till some years ago, the Tramway Co. always had a grievance against the trucks which would all persist in going along the tram-lines, and adding considerably to the wear-and-tear bill. This, it is believed, is now forbidden as the trucks invariably caused obstruction by getting stuck.

Goods in a lorry would not have to undergo the same risks from the weather as when placed on a truck and another aspect, seldom brought to light, is the pilferage of eatables from trucks. The latter would of course be obviated if a lorry were used.

It was pointed out that coolies could accompany a truck and that this may not be possible in the case of a lorry. However, this could be overcome by the lorry owners arranging a system whereby coolies could be engaged where there was much traffic. This entails the discussion of a side-issue. Hardly any of the godowns on this side of the harbour boast any mechanical facilities for handling cargo, the old methods of getting coolies to carry them on their shoulders being followed. If facilities were installed in godowns for putting goods into a lorry, there would be little trouble.

A firm or garage of motor-lorries would be another step towards bringing the Colony more into line with other modern cities. By studying details for a few months all the necessary information could be gathered and a system inaugurated. With the Chinese it would be advisable to ensure their co-operation by asking them to put up some of the capital. At first overhead and other expenses may make motor-lorries more expensive but the efficiency and other benefits to be derived from their use would compensate for this.

Many of the leading manufacturers in the colony have been using motor-lorries for years now, and there is no reason why the smaller merchant or store should not emulate their example by joining together. One firm may not have enough business for one lorry, but a number could find sufficient work for it. If developed in the right way, the service ought to be remunerative. Perhaps some of the motor companies at present operating in Hongkong might investigate the possibilities.

MANCHESTER CLOTH  
MARKET.IMPROVED BIDS FOR CHINA  
SHIRTINGS.

Dullness and apathy have been the outstanding features of the cloth market during the past week, and the general turnover both of yarn and piece-goods has been below the average. Salesmen in both sections of the market displayed a degree of anxiety to get something down on their order books but they received very little encouragement from buyers, save a House party in mail week.

The recovery in both American and Egyptian cottons which at one time of the day took July contracts for American to 18.75¢, or 70 points above the lowest price of last week—had stimulated more interest in values; and inquiry became more extensive. Results, however, were far from being commensurate with the extent of the negotiations.

Most of the new inquiry was on China account, and it embraced not only fancy cloths, but also white and grey shirtings, jeans, drills, and sheetings. At a shade below current rates, it appeared a good head heat could have been done. According to the last mail, the crops in China have started well and, in spite of the unsettled conditions in the interior, a good price of piece-goods has remained steady. India demand has continued on a restricted basis. Small lots of grey shirtings, prints, and low quality shirtings have been looked for by makers who, needing business, are ready to sacrifice their profits. A few small and fancy items were included in the total. Buying of bleaching goods for the Malay States

was also reported, but none of the other Far Eastern markets has proved productive.

Buyers for the Levant who were apparently anxious to secure supplies lost we have this week limited their activities. Egypt has taken stock lots of white goods, and a larger miscellaneous trade is reported for Mediterranean outlets and for the African markets. Continental trade has been checked by the continuance of the Ruhr dispute and the further collapse of the German mark. American requirements are easily met from stock, and home-trade buying has been confined to the merest trifles. No real activity in this section of the market need now be looked for until the autumn. There are many reports of prolonged Whitehead stoppages of looms, and also of firms shutting down portions of their machinery. In Burnley, it is stated, not more than 40 per cent. of the looms are at work.

The cut in bleaching notes announced on Monday turns out to be no more than a crumb of comfort, and cannot be regarded as having had any effect on cloth business. When differences of shillings exist between buyers and sellers a reduction in cost of a penny or so per piece, which is all that the bleaching cut represents, need not be considered seriously.

In the yarn market demand for all makes of twist and worst has been restricted, and spinners of American quantities have lost a certain amount of ground. Bolton note remain well protected by engagements, however.

## CANADIAN NOTES.

Vancouver became last year the biggest port in Canada, the biggest grain port on the Pacific Coast, and the third port on the coast as regards total cargo tonnage, according to figures presented to the Merchants' Exchange there by Colonel W. B. Dockrill, president. Last year 16,641 vessels were "wards there" compared with 9,732 ten years ago. The port's gross tonnage was 12,233,000 last year, compared with 1,804,000 in 1912. Forty-two ocean shipping lines now use this port regularly, as compared with 12 in 1912 and seven in 1910. Fifty-eight ocean-going vessels a month left the port in 1922, as compared with ten in 1912.

The total wheat production of Canada in 1922 was 899,788,400 bushels and of this amount Saskatchewan produced 250,187,000 bushels or practically 69 per cent., half as much again as the balance of Canada put together. Saskatchewan's wheat crop amounted in value to \$287,000,000, while production costs including seeding, harvesting, threshing, etc., have been estimated to not exceed \$187,000,000, leaving a net surplus of \$100,000,000.

One out of every 15 people in Saskatchewan owns an automobile. According to the latest Government figures Saskatchewan, whose population is over 70 per cent. rural, has a larger automobile registration than any other province in the Dominion.

## JAVA SUGAR.

## PROBABLE LOWER YIELD.

The Dutch colonial produce markets, despite occasional setbacks, are still very favourable. The prices prevailing at present for the three principal sorts of sugar, "Superior," "Kanaal" (Channel), and "Muscovado," are Fl.16.50, Fl.15.50, and Fl.15.50 respectively, while the sales by the V.I.S.P., according to the latest reports, amount to about nine million piculs. For this Java sugar crop, of which 50 per cent. is sold by the V.I.S.P., the following estimates, obtained from a private source, are available:

	Piculs.
Superior	15,654,740
Channel	6,182,802
Muscovado	6,342,600
Molasses	4,688,842
Others	1,840
Total	28,669,984

The crop of 1922 amounted to 29,313,479 piculs, and a decline of 22 per cent. is expected, due to a slightly smaller average output per "bouw" (equals 1,7537 acres). The first factory commenced its campaign in April, and most of the others are now working at full capacity. The *Manchester Guardian Commercial* Amsterdam Correspondent.

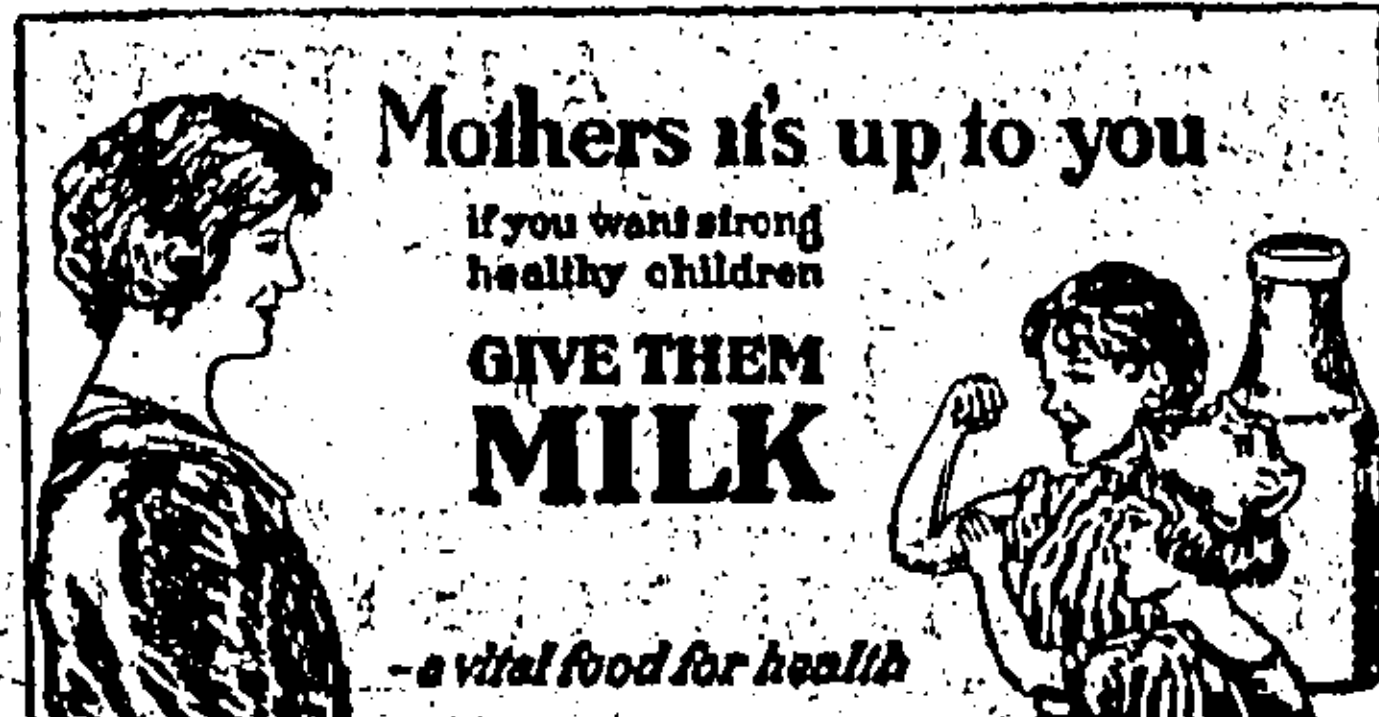
## DUTCH INDIES LOAN.

LONDON, June 19.—The Dutch Indies loan was oversubscribed and the list closed at 12.30. *Financial Times*.

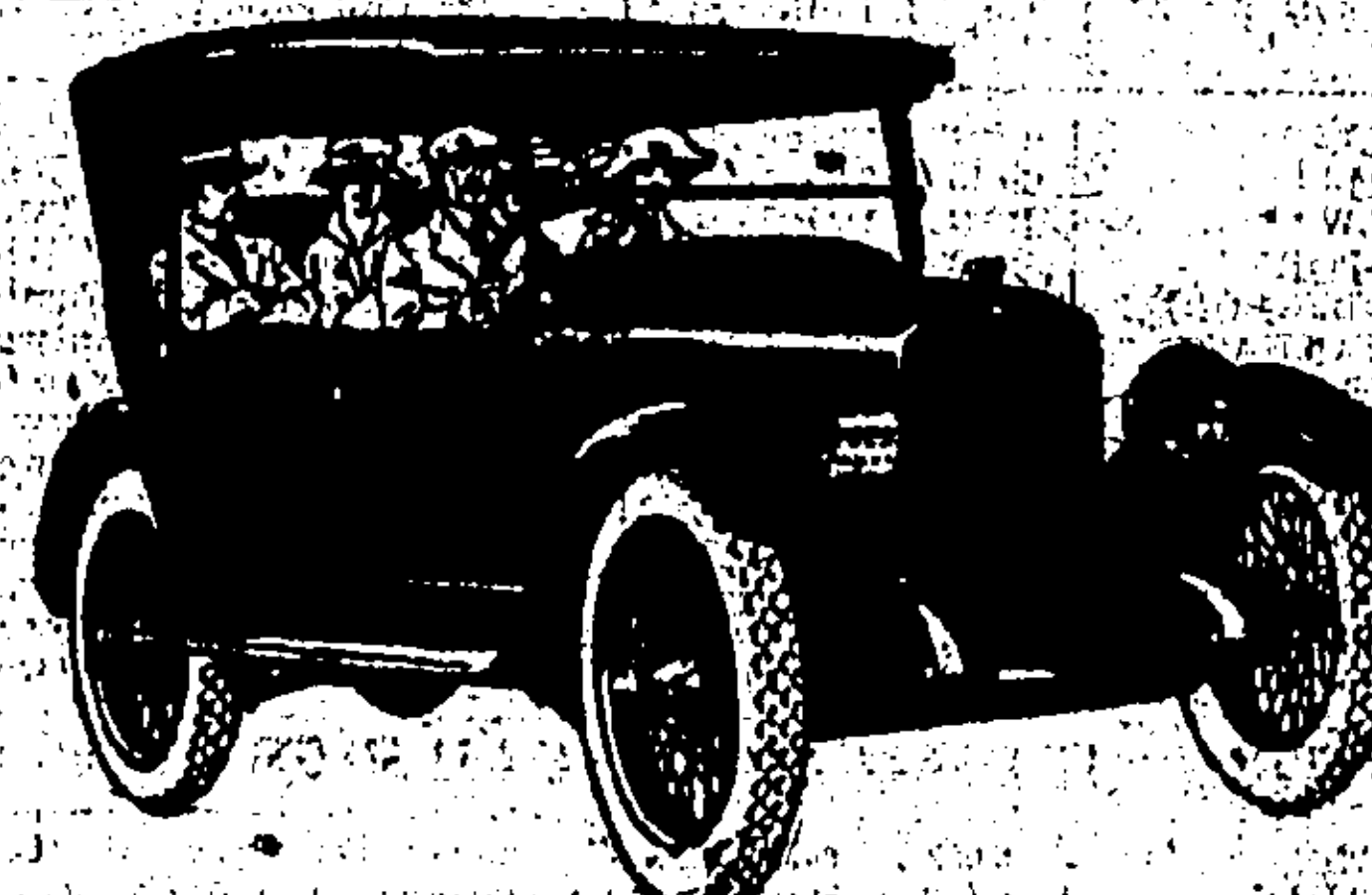
Strata, Japan state that a cable received from home announces the death of Buckley London, where he had been residing. Buckley was a well-known figure in the service of the Japanese Government, and had been in Japan for many years. He was a member of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and had been in the service of the Japanese Government for many years. He was a well-known figure in the service of the Japanese Government, and had been in Japan for many years.

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Deputy Fauriol, Commissioner Enright, and Dr. Carlton Simon.

The Police Department of the City of New York has opened its first detective training school, under the supervision of Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright. The school will furnish three months' instruction to embryo Sherlock Holmeses. Commissioner Enright is shown here in the school, with Deputy Commissioner Fauriol, in charge of the Detective Department, and Dr. Carlton Simon, another special deputy, in charge of the narcotic squads.



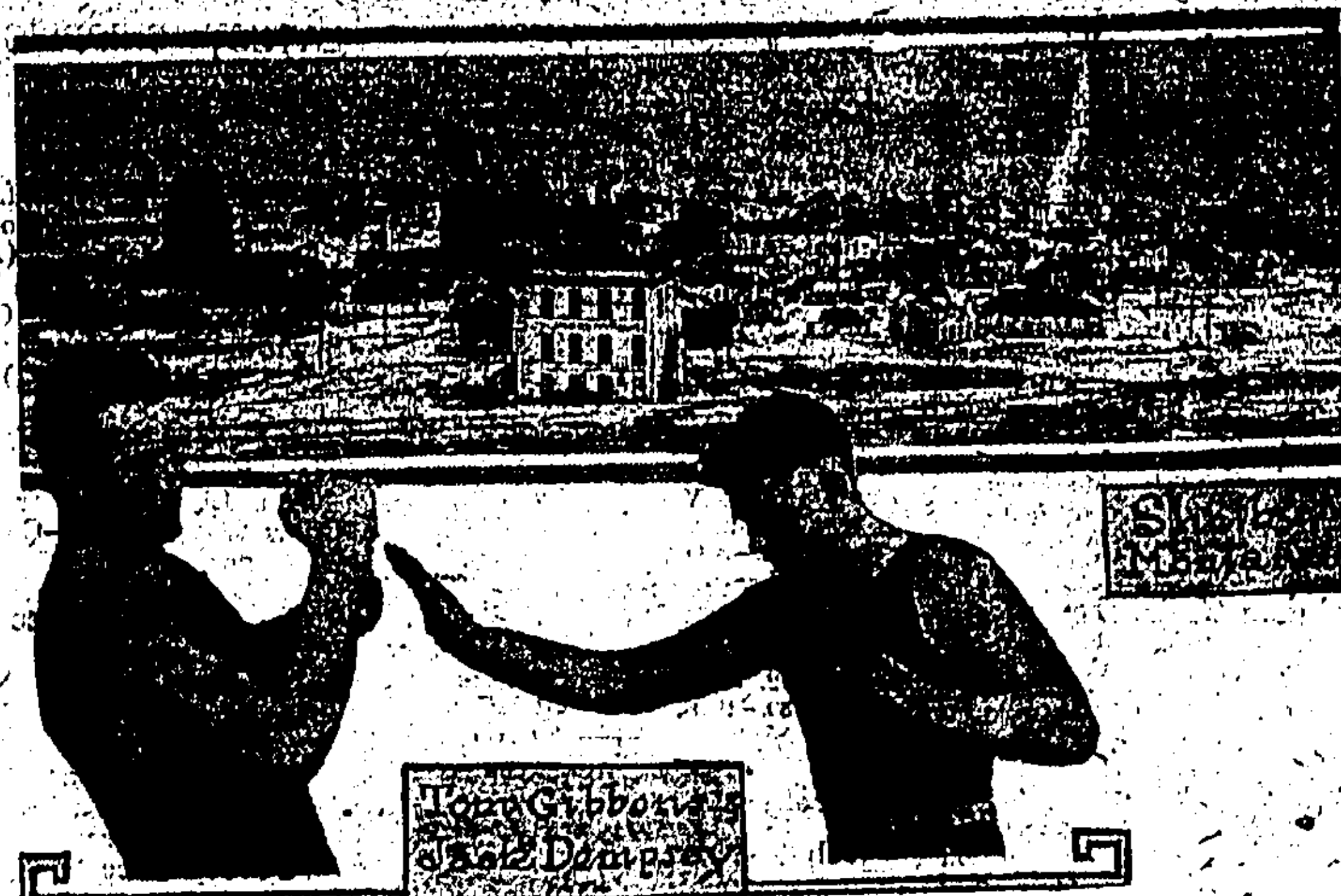
Marooned Loggers.

These are typical lumbermen of South Fox Island. With a few Indians they are the only inhabitants of the island, where nine men and one woman were isolated for months by the Spring ice floes. Rescue aeroplanes after great difficulty, succeeded in reaching the island with plenty of food.



Wedding Bouquet and Silver Trophy.

Here are the slippers selected by Lady Elizabeth-Bowes Lyon for her wedding to the Duke of York. Here, also, is the bouquet she carried to the altar in Westminster Abbey. Following the wedding she placed the bouquet on the cenotaph of the Unknown Soldier. This magnificent silver loving cup was one of the wedding presents.



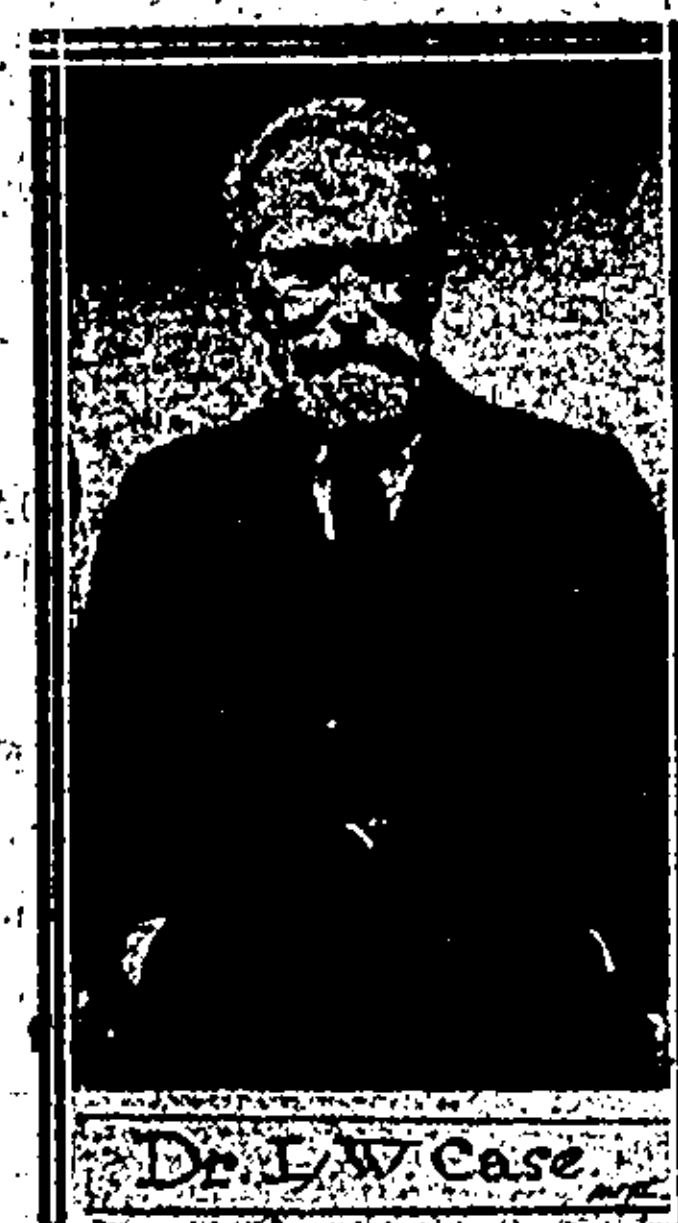
Details have been completed for a fight between Jack Dempsey, world's champion heavyweight, and Tom Gibbons, brother of Mike, in Shelby, Montana, on July 4, under the auspices of the American Legion. It is said Dempsey will receive \$300,000 for his share, while Gibbons is believed to have been promised \$50,000.



Esther Kaplan, who arrived in New York in 1914, was taken by Federal authorities to Ellis Island to be deported to Russia on the grounds that she was of inferior mentality. Her mother and father were permitted to remain in America, and the girl faced life, without friends, in Europe. A Congressman interested himself in the case and secured a writ of habeas corpus, arriving with it just before the girl was to have been placed on the liner Bayer. Her mother, Mrs. Dorn Kaplane, fainted from joy.



Albert C. Lundgren was once a university instructor in botany and received \$1,200 a year. That was in 1915. He was later offered the position of head of the department of sciences at \$1,500. Then he was offered \$1,700 a year to become a traffic policeman and he found 200 reasons for accepting, at a dollar a reason.



Dr. LaFayette Wallace Case has a remarkable family tree. Through the families of Seth Enos, Noah and 31 others has traced his origin right back to Adam. Without a single miss he has traced his lineage back through 500 years and declares he has found himself related to all the royal families of Europe, his most famous ancestor being William the Conqueror.



The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America met from May 17 to May 24. Here are some of the more prominent delegates. Mrs. Charles K. Roys, of China, reported on the women's boards of the Church. Dr. William P. Schell, Home Secretary for the Board, reported on the work in Africa, India, China, Japan and Korea.



Eddie Meehan, a 14-year-old schoolboy, has been selected to be Major of New York City for one day, as one of the features of Boy Week. Other youths are to be heads of all the city departments.



Mrs. Henry P. Davison.

Mrs. Henry P. Davison, widow of the late partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, has established a trust fund to bring six English scholars—three from Oxford and three from Cambridge—to America each year for post-graduate work, in order to more closely establish Anglo-American friendship. The students will go to Yale, Princeton and Harvard.



Left to right, we have Byrnee, Beulah, Brauda and Beverly MacPadden, children of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard MacPadden, the former being the "father of physical culture" and wealthy publisher.

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